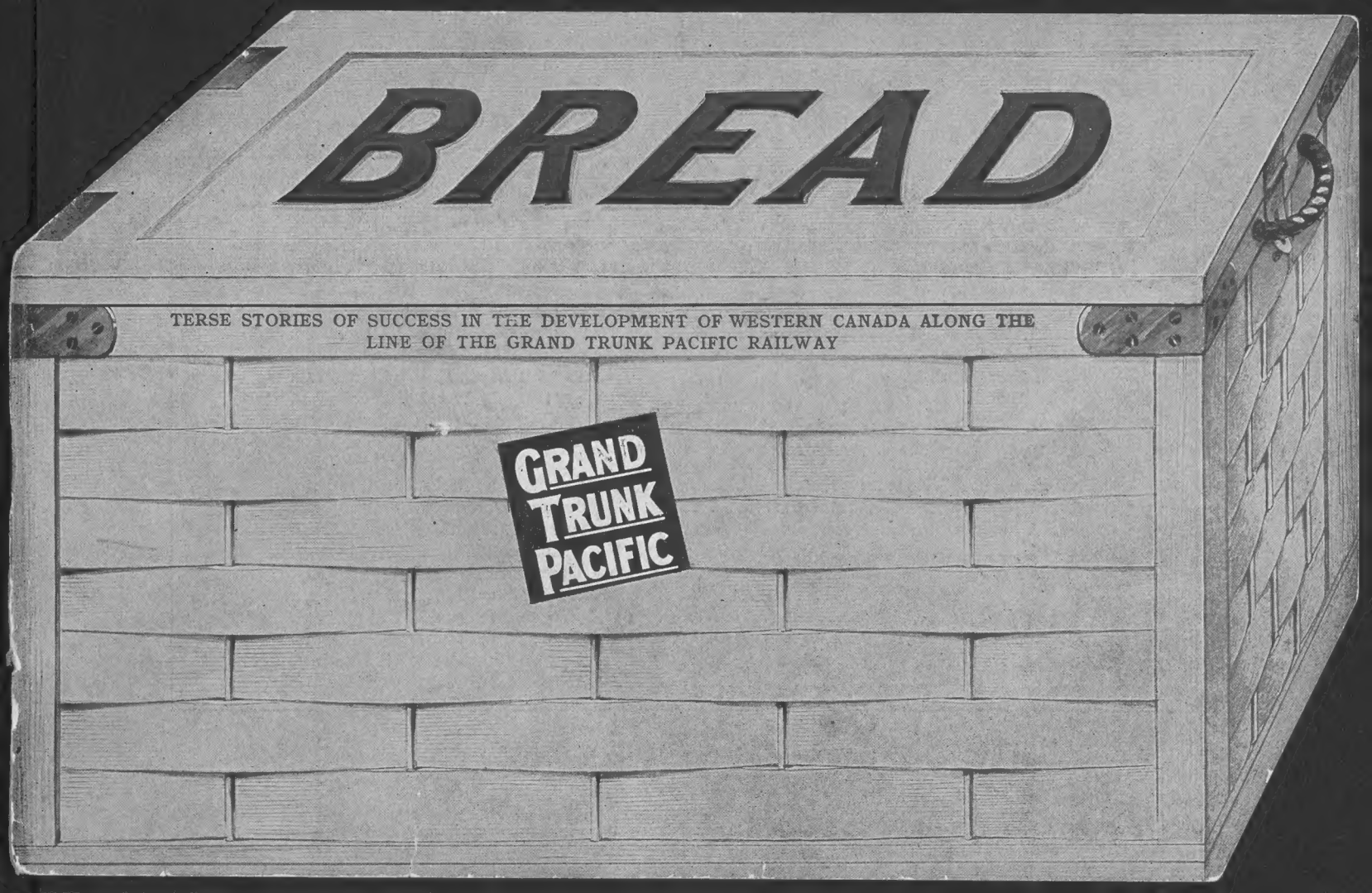
BREAD
TERSE STORIES OF SUCCESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF WESTERN CANADA ALONG THE LINE OF THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY
GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

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GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY

BREAD BOOK

A Few Terse Stories of Success, and Why Failures are Unheard of Along That Line of Railway through the Most Fertile Districts of Western Canada

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ISSUED BY THE GENERAL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

Winnipeg, Manitoba

SEVENTH EDITION—August, 1912

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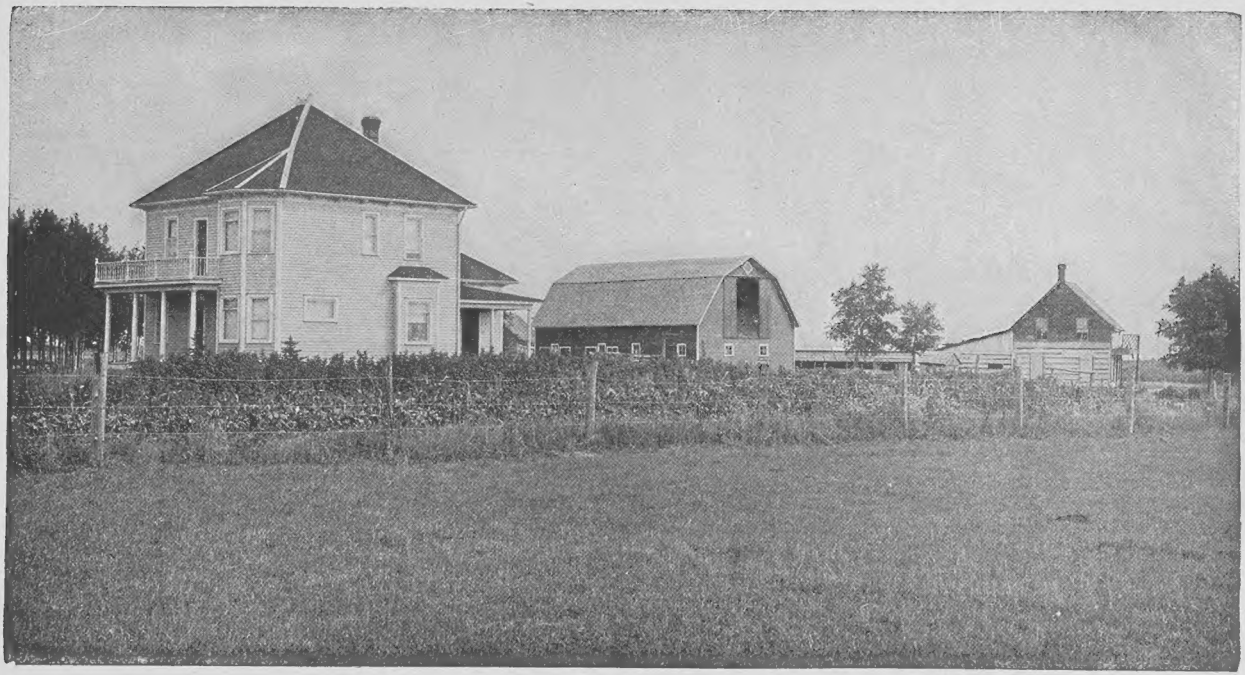


THE OLD AND THE NEW HOMESTEAD, NEAR CLOVER BAR, ALBERTA

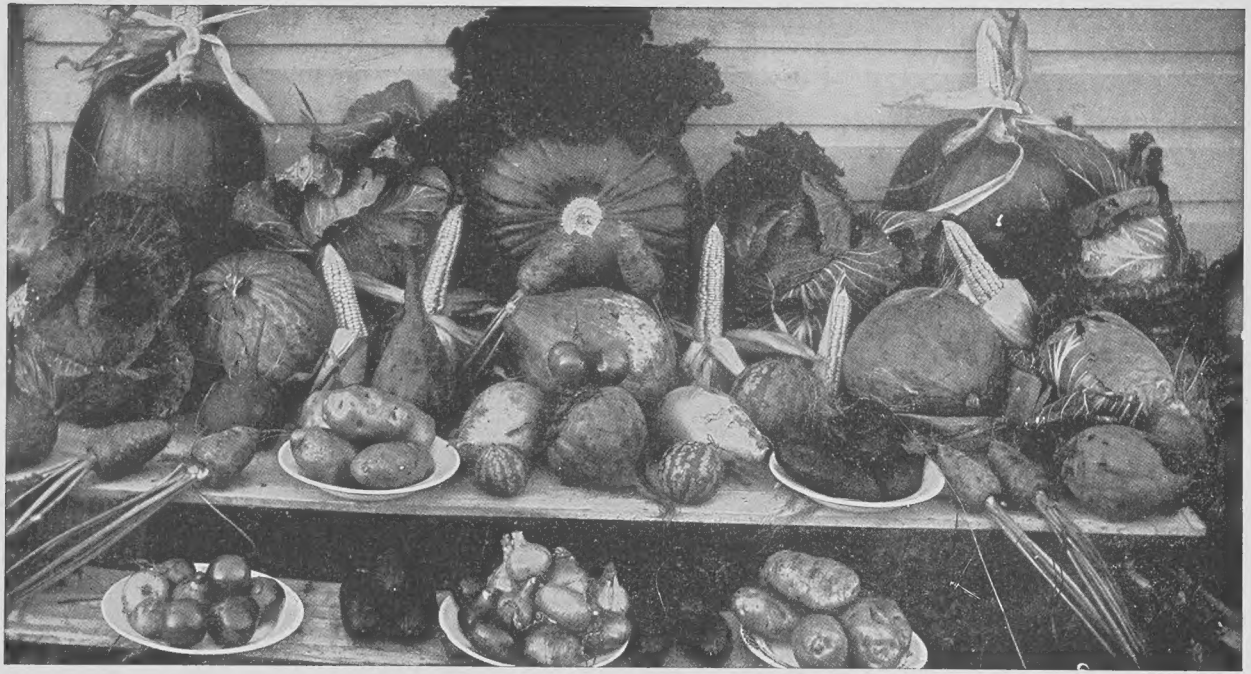
DEVELOPMENT IN WESTERN CANADA

Along the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway

When a man in the States was told a few years ago that he could secure as a free homestead 160 acres of land that would produce from 20 to 40 bushels of wheat, or 60 to 80 bushels of oats per acre, he was skeptical; or that he could purchase lands at from $8 to $12 per acre, without residential duties he was doubtful. The homesteader has now land worth from $15 to $70 an acre, and the man who purchased has seen his land double in price in four years' time. Both have found that the story of remarkable yields has been verified. They have had crops exceeding that promised; they have seen oats that have exceeded 100 bushels to the acre, and have grown wheat that averaged 40 and as high as 50 bushels to the acre, and their wheat was not a 58 pound to the bushel article, but 62 and 63 pounds. They have seen within the past year or two trunk lines of railway constructed through their district, and throwing out branch lines to the gates of their farms. They have seen schools established in their neighborhood and the Government contributing largely to their expense. Churches have been erected, villages have been established, towns have sprung into existence and cities are rapidly springing up, as if the magic hand of some unseen conjurer was at work.

February, 1910. —*The Northwestern Agriculturist, Minneapolis, Minn.*

Pamphlet entitled "Land Purchaser's Guide also Free Homestead Lands along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific" containing map and information as to how to obtain lands, may be procured from any of the representatives shown on inside back cover of this pamphlet.



SASKATCHEWAN SAMPLES FROM NEAR MELVILLE

SASKATCHEWAN SAMPLES

The possibility of growing vegetables all over the Canadian West has not been generally recognized only because few have tried and many declared it impossible. The illustration opposite shows what was done by one man in the vicinity of Melville, Saskatchewan, on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and should convince the most skeptical that not only will vegetables grow in the Great Garden of the West, but reach a state of perfection unexcelled in any other country.

"Evidently they can grow something besides grain at Melville."

(Signed) (PROF.) S. A. BEDFORD,
Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

Individual yields per acre of potatoes are reported at 300 and up to 375 bushels in Alberta and Saskatchewan, but the acreage and average yield for 1909 were as follows:

Alberta, 15,000 acres ..... 173.29 bushels per acre.
Saskatchewan, 16,775 acres ..... 235.11 bushels per acre.

The average price obtained being 39c per bushel in Alberta and 38c in Saskatchewan.

A FARMER'S HOME AND TRUCK GARDEN IN SASKATCHEWAN

A SASKATCHEWAN LETTER — From a farmer on the Grand Trunk Pacific line

Replying to your inquiry, would say that homesteading in Western Canada was the wisest thing I ever did.

I saw pieces in the papers once in a while about the "Last Great West" and the free homesteads to be had and I decided to try my fortune in the new land. It will be four years in the spring since I left Canton, Minnesota, and came to this district, and took up a homestead and bought a quarter section adjoining. At the prices land is selling at in this district my half section is worth $6,500.00—I started with $2,000.00. Everything is paid for and what I have is to the good. This last season I raised about 6,000 bushels of wheat, oats, flax and barley. I have livestock to the value of about $2,500.00 which includes horses, cattle, hogs and poultry.

I would strongly advise young men who have health and energy to homestead or buy land in this country. The crop is never a total failure and one good crop pays for the land. Saskatchewan for me. Yours truly, (Signed) W. J. CASTERTON. (February, 1910.)

ANOTHER

In answer to your inquiry of how I like Saskatchewan, it gives me great pleasure to state that I do not regret coming to this country. In fact, I have succeeded far better than I expected. I, with a number of others, came here from Humboldt, Nebraska, U. S. A., four years ago last summer. I have raised three crops and each one has paid me; my crop last season paid for the land. I have 250 acres broken; I started with good health, average strength and only $200.00 in my pocket. Now my half section, horses, cattle and implements are worth about $9,600.00. The climate is simply splendid. Yours truly,

February, 1910. (Signed) GUY HUMMEL.

There are thousands of desirable free homesteads awaiting entry along the new lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

THE KIND OF STEERS THAT ARE BRED IN SASKATCHEWAN

FARMING IN THE WAINWRIGHT DISTRICT

I had followed farming in Ontario for twenty-five years. I came West in April, 1906, and took up my homestead on Sec. 24, Twp 44, Range 6. W. 4th M, where I now reside. At that time there were only three shacks in the Wainwright district. There was very little progress made until the coming of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Since then we have gone ahead very rapidly in every line of business.

I have grown fall wheat, barley, six different kinds of peas, and oats, all doing well. My oats have beaten all my past experience in farming, in quality especially. My spring wheat has always been good. I sowed it this year the last week in March, and started cutting August 15. Some of it stood 5 feet 3 inches high, and 600 acres averaged 34 bushels to the acre, which is considered a good crop, the season being dry. It graded No. 2. Northern.

The climate here suits me for farming the best of any place I have ever been, because we have so little rain during the harvest and in the fall, giving the farmer every chance to secure his harvest. I sowed some alfalfa the first of June, this year, and it made a wonderfully strong growth. I hope it winters through.

I have not had much time to spend on garden produce. My potatoes are extra good—no bugs to bother them. Sugar beets, table beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips, corn, cabbage, onions, radishes, lettuce, beans,—all these have grown as good as in Ontario.

Mrs. Adamson has been successful in growing a great variety of flowers from seed, all doing well. Virginia creeper, pansies, golden glow, crown grass, pinks, and sweet williams wintered through fine, not one dying.

I have grown my own onion, beet, radish and lettuce seed this year for next spring. I transplanted some wild strawberries into my garden in August—about a dozen of them. They blossomed up nicely, and I had two nice-sized ripe strawberries to eat October 16. Not so bad for Alberta, is it? I have had the tame ones sent up from Ontario, but they die before they get here. I would like to get some winter and spring bulbs and roots to experiment with.

Respectfully yours,

Greenshields, Alta., Nov. 21, '10. (Signed) J. F. ADAMSON.

NOTE—A sheaf of wheat grown this year on Mr. Adamson's farm was exhibited at the Edmonton Fair, and also at the Minnesota State Fair at St. Paul, and attracted much attention.

960–ACRE FARM NEAR SCOTT, SASKATCHEWAN

ONE FARM — 960 ACRES

I have lived here on the same farm four years, and expect to stay here as long as I am a tiller of the soil. I started very cautiously, buying only 160 acres, but as my faith in the country and my money increased I bought more land, till now I have 960 acres, and the end is not yet. I bought 160 acres at $17.50 per acre. Broke 120 acres and seeded to flax, which made 2,400 bushels, and sold the flax at $1.23 per bushel. Thus the first crop on 120 acres paying for the 160 acres, and leaving a balance of about $150.00. Even better than this has been done repeatedly. My crops have averaged about $18.00 per acre for the four years (each year).

I lived in Iowa 38 years, and have made twice as much money here in four years as I did in Iowa during that time.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. J. COURTNEY, Scott, Saskatchewan.

On the 4,085,000 acres of wheat fields in 1909, 90,215,000 bushels were sold for $75,780,600, a return of $18.55 for every acre sown, whether on new breaking or on well-cultivated fields. The most fertile part of Saskatchewan lies along the lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. The best of these lands are still procurable near the railway at from $15 to $20 per acre.

FROM MONTANA

Montana was my home until 1906, when I struck north for Sunny Alberta, where I homesteaded.

I was always in the ranching business, and am still following that line near Wainwright. At the present time there are 1,500 sheep on my ranch, one-half mile south of the town of Wainwright, and although it is only a question of time till all this district is devoted to mixed farming, I have proved that sheep ranching, if carefully conducted, can be made to pay well in Alberta.

Wainwright, April 19, 1911. (Signed) HARRY B. LIMPERT.

HARVESTING AND PLOWING IN ONE OPERATION

INTENSIFIED FARMING

I came to Wainwright district in 1907, from Kingston, Ontario, and took up a homestead, 160 acres.

My intention was to go in for ranching, but after seeing the excellent crops of grain which could be raised in this district I decided to devote all my time to mixed farming.

I have had as high as forty-two bushels of wheat to the acre, and have frequently seen oats in the vicinity which went over eighty bushels to the acre.

Last year I cropped two hundred acres of wheat, oats and barley with very fair results, but I must say that the season was dry throughout the entire country.

I believe in intensified farming, and to carry out this I secured a 45-horsepower gasoline traction engine, and as may be seen in the accompanying photograph I do my harvesting and plowing at one operation. This year I intend to attach discs and land-packer behind the plows, thereby cutting the grain, conserving the moisture and preparing the land for seed in one operation.

(Signed) FRED W. AYKROYD.

Wainwright, April 19, 1911.

BERKSHIRE SOW AND LITTER ON A SASKATCHEWAN HOMESTEAD

FROM IOWA TO ALBERTA

My brother and I came to Alberta from Iowa in 1896, and moved to Wainwright district before the steel of the Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.

We brought with us six horses and two cows, also a small amount of machinery.

The homestead we took up is close to the well-known Battle River, and a good location for a stock farm. Although we find the winters a little longer than in Iowa, they are not so cold and our cattle require less feed during the cold season. We have never fed anything but native hay, and we have lots of it.

At the present time we have 37 horses, 14 cattle and 27 hogs. The year before last we seeded down 10 acres to wheat and got 25 bushels to the acre; 40 acres to oats and got 45 bushels to the acre.

Considering that we came into the country with very little capital, we are well satisfied with the district and the progress we have made.

We believe that buying up here at eighteen or twenty dollars per acre is far ahead of renting farms in Iowa.

(Signed) Gano Bros.

Wainwright, April 17, 1911.

CATTLE RANCHING NEAR WAINWRIGHT, ALBERTA

ALBERTA IS A GREAT STOCK AND MIXED FARMING COUNTRY

To Those Whom It May Interest.

I came to Wainwright district in October, 1905, from Lake City, Minnesota, U. S., and took up a homestead, my idea being to go in for cattle ranching. In the following spring, being a little short of funds, I took up some grading work for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway which was then under construction. This, along with my homestead duties, kept me on the jump. In the following fall I bought 126 head of cattle and went into partnership with Mr. Wells, who was ranching on Ribstone Creek, about twelve miles from my place.

We did so well that we were able to supply the Grand Trunk Pacific construction gangs with beef for a distance of twenty miles east and west of the Battle River. This was the year before last.

Our cattle are increasing and at the present time we have 520 head, 120 of which are four-year old steers and are being fed for spring market.

Last summer we took up a contract to put up 1,030 tons of hay for the big Buffalo herd at Wainwright in case the winter turned out very cold—so far they have used none of it. In addition to this we put up 750 tons for ourselves.

I think that any man with brains and muscle who will take up land in this country and work into stock is bound to make a winner in the long or short run. I find the winters in Alberta a good deal milder than in Minnesota, and so far have only found one real Minnesota winter when the cattle could not rustle ten months out of the year. I can also say that the United States citizen receives exactly the same treatment as a Canadian. (Signed) H. E. MABEY.

SHEEP RANCH, ONE-HALF MILE SOUTH OF WAINWRIGHT, ALBERTA

CANADIAN SHEEP SUPERIOR TO OURS

PROF. E. N. WENTWORTH, IOWA.

The sheep industry of Canada as far as numbers are concerned will not compare with the United States. There are 56,000,000 sheep here, against 2,875,000 in Canada. In quality, however, there is much difference. The value per head in the United States January 1, 1908, was $3.43, while Canada nearly doubles it at $5.52.

From the standpoint of wool the United States naturally leads, the total clip for 1908 being 298,915,000 pounds, and Canada's 11,210,000 pounds. In scoured fleece another difference comes to light. The United States had 135,330.648 pounds of scoured wool, or 45.3 per cent, while Canada had 5,560,000 pounds, or 49.6 per cent an improvement in cleanliness if nothing more. In selling price the United States slightly excels Canada in price per pound, because of the advantage her Merino offshoots and grades have in fineness, but comparing them simply from the standpoint of fleece produced by her pure-bred mutton breeds, we find an advantage of 1½ cents per pound for Canada. These latter figures are based on prices obtained from pure-bred fleeces in various experiments conducted by state provincial stations. I am unable to find any comparative data on dressed mutton, but this we do know, Canadian lamb is preferred on the fancy eastern markets, and in showyards Canadian wethers have so long been premier that it is the exception for American wethers to carry the purple. Wherever compared from a quality standpoint Canada seems to have the advantage.

Why Canadians Surpass Us

Now for a few of the reasons that bring about these conditions. I may embody them principally under five headings: Climate, feed, topography and freedom from parasites, preparation for a knowledge of sheep husbandry, and some importing advantages.—**The Orange Judd Farmer,** February 5, 1910.

The rolling, well watered and sufficiently sheltered lands of Alberta and many parts of Saskatchewan and Manitoba along the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway are ideal for sheep raising exclusively or as an adjunct to mixed farming.

WHEAT FIELD NEAR WAINWRIGHT

SUCCESS FROM THE START

After living in the Edmonton district for seventeen years I came to Wainwright in 1905. Being struck with the fine quality of the soil and the ease with which it could be broken, I decided to settle. As I was young, I had very little capital at my disposal, and I could not farm very extensively for the first two years. At the end of that time, however, I was in a position to break up the rest of my farm.

Since settling here I have never had a failure of crop or any frozen grain. Last year when there was a shortage of crops in some parts of the West, my wheat averaged 32 bushels, my flax 12 bushels and my oats 78 bushels per acre. As wheat and flax seem to do the best in this district, I am sowing 180 acres this year. At present I own a half section and have 200 acres broken. I also have 31 head of horses and several cows, all of which I have acquired since coming to this district.

Stock does exceptionally well in this district. As the grass cures in the fall before the frosts, it makes abundant feed for horses during the winter. I have never fed any hay to my horses in winter since I have been here. Of course late colts require a little attention during the coldest weather.

An abundant water supply can be secured at a reasonable depth.

Sincerely yours,

Wainwright, Alta., April 24, 1911. (Signed) H. S. DEAN.

THE FIRST WORK ON THE HOMESTEAD. BATTLE RIVER VALLEY, ALBERTA

THE SETTLER'S TWELVE COMMANDMENTS

Wheat Raising in a Nutshell

By permission of the Saskatoon Board of Trade

(1) Break the land one to two inches deep; but as shallow as possible. Turn the sod right over so that the grassy side is lying flat down.

(2) Breaking should be done before the end of June, and if possible by the middle of that month. *This is highly important*, as late breaking will not produce profitable crops.

(3) All such early breaking should be back-set during the later summer after the sod has rotted. In back-setting, the sod is simply put back into its original position, the grassy side up, and about one to two inches of earth brought up with the plow to cover it. Disc and harrow immediately after back-setting.

(4) Frequently, the newcomer does not arrive till late in June, In the case of breaking done late in June, plow DEEP, — say, four inches,— and DO NOT BACK-SET; but, merely disc thoroughly, and then harrow. The more cultivation the better.

(5) It is sometimes impossible to back-set extra-heavy land. In this case, the land should be treated as per FOURTH Commandment, whether it be early or late breaking.

(6) In spring, harrow and sow as soon as the frost is out of the ground sufficiently to allow the seeder to go down the proper depth. Follow the seeder with a land packer, and the packer with a harrow. The use of the land packer will add at least five bushels per acre to the crop.

(7) DEPTH TO SOW: Scrape back the surface of the ground with the hand so as to ascertain the depth of the moisture from the surface. Adjust the seeder so that it will sow in the top of the moisture,— not above it, nor deep into it; but just in the top of it.

(8) SOW THE BEST, THOROUGHLY-CLEANED SEED OBTAINABLE, and nothing else. Pay for the BEST,— and get it.

(9) After harvesting the first crop, the land should either be plowed, disced and packed in the Fall, or, where the soil is clean, the stubble may be burned off in the spring, the land disced without plowing, and a second crop sown, as per SIXTH Commandment.

(10) Summer fallowing should start after the SECOND crop is taken off. Plow the summer fallow as soon as possible after seeding the other land you are cropping. NEVER leave this plowing till after June. Experience has proven that one early plowing is better than two. Weeds absorb much moisture. Keep down weeds by cultivation, and so conserve the moisture in your summer fallow. In the spring following, put in your crop as per SIXTH Commandment.

(11) After cutting first crop from summer fallow, allow the land to lie till the following spring,— then, simply burn off the stubble, disc up the surface, and put in second crop as per SIXTH Commandment. This second crop, if so put in, should be almost as good as the first. Summer fallow land EVERY THIRD YEAR.

(12) Sow a bushel-and-a-half on new breaking and on summer fallow; and a bushel-and-a-quarter on stubble. Before sowing, all seed should be treated for Smut.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has no lands of its own for sale and designs to bring the buyer and seller of Western Canada lands into communication. If you, the intending settler, desire us to do so we will tell you in what particular district you will be suited best for your requirements and refer you to the owners of wild or improved lands with the approximate price you should pay for your guidance.

If you desire to find a suitable free homestead, we can assist you. A copy of our pamphlet with map showing the location of all homestead and pre-emption lands in the neighborhood of the railway will be sent you. The following pamphlets are distributed freely and may be obtained at any ticket office of the Grand Trunk System, from any of the principal representatives in the list at the end of this pamphlet or by addressing W. P. HINTON, General Passenger Agent, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

"LAND SEEKER'S GUIDE, also Free Homestead Lands along the Grand Trunk Pacific" with map insert.

"LAND, A LIVING AND WEALTH."— What the best known agricultural and stock-raising authorities in the United States have to say concerning the lands and possibilities along the Grand Trunk Pacific.

LIST OF LANDS FOR LEASING.— Being a list of lands adjoining town sites along the Grand Trunk Pacific for lease on the crop payment plan. No rental first year, one-third of crop each succeeding year.

LIST OF GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC PUBLICATIONS.— "Grand Trunk Pacific Booklet;" "Prince Rupert Booklet;" "Grand Trunk Pacific Steamship Booklet;" "Quarterly Industrial Bulletin;" "The Canadian Rockies;" "Plateau and Valley Lands in British Columbia;" "Land, a Living and Wealth;" "Land Seeker's Guide."

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BREAD
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